NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

Specially Reported for The N. Y. Tribuas. SENATE ALBANT, April 7, 1855.

Mr. BROOKS, for consideration of the Senate, the bill to incorporate the People's Joint Steen Navigation Company.

Mr. W. CLARK adverse on the bill to repeal the act relative to the assessment of taxes on Incorporated Companies.

Mr. HOPKINS to enlarge the jurisdiction of the courts of General and Special Sections in and for the City of New-York.

courts of General and Special Sescious in and for the City of New-York.
The bill to incorporate the village of Yonkers was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. DICKINSON on the part of the Select Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as related to tolling railroads, reported that the Committee were unanimously opposed to the project. Mr. D. then, or his own behalf, introduced a bill entitled "An Act to equalize taxation on the "capital stock of certain incorporated companies, and "to replenish the Treasury of this State."

Mr. MONROE concurring in the views of the Sentor from the XVIIM, (Mr. Z. Clark.) one of the Committee, reported by bill, entitled An Act to provide an act for the payment of State debts.

Both bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

M 11 o'clock.

A DIRECT TAX.

The following is the bill of the majority—Messrs.

Murroe and Z. Clark:
SECTION I. In addition to the annual tax now by law imposed, there shall be imposed for the fiscal years 1855, 1896 and 1837 each, commancing un the let day of October in each of said years, one mill on each dellar of the velocition of the real and personal property taxable in this State to be assessed, niced and collection of taxes for said fiscal years, in the manner prescribed by law, to be paid into the Treasury of the State, to be hear part into the general fund.

The Bank Committee report adversely on the Assembly bill to restrain Banks of Issue, from action. sinto the general fund. Bank Committee report adversely on the As-bili to restrain Banks of Issue from acting as

etion to agree with the report of the Commit-

A motion to agree with the report of the Committee pave rise to debate—Messrs. DICKINSON, W.
CLARK, BISHOP and PUNNAM participating.
The report of the Committee was agreed to.
Mr. BISHOP moved the bill to the table, and that
that motion be laid on the table. Carried.
The bill for the payment of certain work done on
the Eric Canal was next taken no, and debated by
Messrs. HOPKINS YOST and DICKINSON.
The report of the Committee recommending the

The report of the Committee, recommending the passage of the bill, was agreed to.

Mr BISHOP then called up the adverse report of the Jadiciary Committee on the bill for the appointment of Commissioners to codify the civil laws of the State.

State
Mr. BISHOP spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr.
WICLARK against it.
The report of the Committee was disagreed to—8 to
18, and the bill referred to the Committee of the

Whole.

A communication from the Governor transmitting a remorstrance from the New-York Chamber of Commerce against the bill incorporating the Hell Gate Navigation Company, was received, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

merce sgainst the
Navigation Company, was received, next
the Committee on Commerce.
On Motion of Mr. SPENCER, the bill to amend the
Charter of New-York City was ordered to be printed.
Recess till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Amending the Brooklyn City Railroad act.

Directing that in all cases where a foreign corporation shall do business in this State, an agent shall be appointed in each county, on whom process can be

erved.

Extending the time for the Utica and Binghamton tailroad Company to begin their work. Railroad Company to begin their work.

To protect birds in and around Greenwood Ceme-

The Astoria Village Charter.

The Astoria Village Charter.

Authorizing the Police Justices of New-York to file tonvictions of vagrancy.

Allowing the Staten Island Railroad Company additional line.

To incorporate the New-York State Colonization Society.

Relative to the Eurolment of Militia, and Organiza-tion of Uniformed Companies.

For the appointment of Police Court Clerks in

New York.
Relative to property taken from persons accused of trimes in New-York.
To alter the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn.
Recess to S.P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Hebrow Shearith Benevolent Society Charter, Relative to the purchase of Bridges in the County of Elchmond.

To regulate the number of Ballot Boxes in New-

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. CASE called the reading of the roll on the final passage of the Hotel Liability bill. [The roll called, and declared to be correct.]

Mr. BEECHER moved to have his name recorded in the affirmative on the Maine Law bill. Agred to.

THE BEOADWAY RALEGOAD BILL.

[A sketch of the proceedings on this bill will be kend in our Albany letter]

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

To prevent abuses in the equalization of taxes.

Relative to the Public Administrator of New-York. In relation to taking bail in certain cases in the

County of Suffelk
To incorporate a Company to introduce the system
of American elabals in the Merchants' service.
To succed the Charter of Brooklyn.
To lucerporate the Falton S cam Transportation

Company
For the more effectual suppression of Gambling.
To provide compensation and expenses for unifor

For the more effectual suppression of Gambling.
To provide compensation and expenses for uniform militis when out it aid of civil authorities.

Mr. WHALLON moved to reconsider the vote on the bill requiring butter-tube, cheese-boxes, &c., to be marked. Lost. Recers to 4 o'clock.

Mr. JIMMERSON moved that a Committee of three be appointed to inquire into the affairs of Building Associations, and report to next Legislature whether any further legislation is necessary for the safety of their members—said Committee to receive no compensation. Carried.

pervation, Carried.

Mr. COLEMAN saked consent to withdraw the

name of Chas. A. Sietzon as one of the corporators of the Hell-Gate Navigation Company. His name was placed there without his consent, and he does not ap-prove of the bill. The CHAIR-That would not now be in order.

is third reading.

Mr. WELLS gave notice of a bill to amend the act or the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Prime.

Titlub Reading

Amendatory of the act establishing Civil and Crim-

Americatory of the act establishing Civil and Cristinal Courts in Brooklyn.

To authorize the Ravenswood, Hallet's Cove, and
Willistorburgh Turnyike and Bridge Co. to change
the lecation of a part of their road.

For better security of life on steam ferry boats.

An Act to amend an Act for the Eurolment of the
Militis and the organization of uniform corps.

IN RELATION TO DOGS.

AIT. RHODES reported the following:

AN ACT is relation to Dogs.

SECTION I. Dogs are bereby declared to be personal property, without distinction of color, size or species.

Sec 2 This set shall not apply to dogs kept as fancy dags.

possessed of a naturally victous disposition, or those in the habit of killing sheep, or running in the streets or highways, St.c. 3. Dog stealing is hereby abolished.
Sr.c. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.
Recess to 71 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

EILLS PASSED.

For the sale of so much of the Common lands of the town of Hempstead as may be necessary to inprove a nublic Cemetery for said town.

The CHAIR announced as the Select Committee to investigate the management of Building Associations, and report to the next Legislature, Messra. Jimmerson, Stuyvesant and Dixon.

Authorizing Attorness and Counsellors of the Supreme Court to take affidavits.

To extend the time to complete the Buffale and New-York City Railroad.

Amendatory of the act combining into one act the several acts relating to the City of Albany—(changing the time of Charter Election from fall to spring)—second Tuesday in April.

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second Tuesday in April.

Mr. E. L. SMITH rose to a question of privilege,
saying that he noticed by The New-York Times his
name was recorded as voting in the affirmative on the
Temperatee hill. He was not present when the vote
was taken. Had he been present, he would have
taken pleasure in voting in the negative.
To amend the act for the more effectual prevention
of fires in the City of New-York.

Making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year, commencing Oct. 1, 1855.
Actorned.

LEGISLATION ON NEW-YORK MATTERS

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 7, 1855. I have never known so much excitement in the Legislature, on New York matters, as has been manifested during the present session. First, the Police bill, proper; second, the Charter Amending bill, in volving the Police Department; third, the Hell-Gate Navigation Company; and fourth, the Broadway Railroad Extension bill, each have, in their turn, elicited the most exciting debates. And all of these measures have had their lobby-men here swarming the two chambers of the Legislature, and hanging

their boarding houses. The Charter Amending bill bangs in the Senate and it is said awaits only the proper time to be acted upon in the high-pressure manner, when it will steam

through both Houses with flying colors. The Hell-Gate Navigation Company has "struck a snag," and is likely to founder upon rocks full as dangerous as those which lark beneath the deceitfal waters of the "Gate." Mr. Celeman rose, on Saturday for the purpose, formally, of with frawing the name of Mr. Charles A. Stetzen as one of the corporators. Mr. C. said Mr S 's name had been placed in the bill without his knowledge, and that he did not approve of the bill in any respect whatever. What ingenity, then, was displayed on the pert of the projectors of this measure, in placing Mr. S.'s name in the bill! Were the object a worthy one, no better mode could be adopted to secure the influence of the best and most respected men in the House, than that of inserting the name of some such man as Mr. Stetson. But hos signally have they failed when such a man comes out, and, in effect, pronounces the scheme a fraud.

The action of certain members of the House on Friday night, on the bill to "Amend the act relative to the 'Construction of Rallgoads in Cities," was the toost singular I ever noticed. You have published the pro-visions of this act, which are in brief, permitting Railroad Companies, which have already commenced the construction of their roads, to continue the same through cities, notwithstanding any injunction or adju-dication had to the contrary. This bill was announced for its third reading, one evening, a week or so ago, in the Home, when the question was raised whether it was printed. It was found that it was not and a motion made to lay it aside, that it might be printed. This metion was opposed by Mr. Bistchford and others, who said it was a simple and to render more distinct the act it was intended to amend. It was necessary for that purpose, and he wished that it should be read forthwith. Still, there were those who were unsatisfied, and the motion prevailed. It was several days, then, before the bill, in its printed form, made its appearance—though a very short bill—and then it slept several days more before it was again announced from the Clerk's desk. Before its reading was concluded, Mr. Coleman rose and denounced the bill in unmeasured terms. He had just been informed that it was one of the worst bills ever at-temptes, by fraud, to be foisted upon the City of New York. It was blind in its title and in its pro visions, yet it contained matter of vital importance to the citizens of New York, who knew nothing of it. The debate was continued by others, who also de-nounced it, and it being thought that the bill could not be passed, it was suffered to go to a vote. Mr. Coleman left his seat, and went late the closk-room. which was crowded with lobby-mea. A large num-ber of members voted against the bill, and during the call of the abientees Mr. Coleman returned to his sent, and asked that his name might be recorded in the affirmative! Everybody looked at him in sur prise. He stated that he had been misiaformed with regard to the character of the bill. It had been before the citizens of New-York; they know all about it, and wanted it. Mr. Blatchford also vo'ed for it. Then commenced a general changing of votes from the negative to the affirmative, and after holding back the appouncement of the vote some fifteen minutes,

the bill was declared passed. On assembling the next morning, Mr. Blatchford took the first opportunity to rise and declare that a fraud of the deepest dye had been perpetrated on the House, in the passage of this bill. He then proceeded to state that the bill had not been properly brought before the House, and that it had by fraud reached the position for a third reading. He concluded by moving a Committee of Investigation with power to send for persons and papers. The Chair appointed Mesers. Blatchford, Sievens, Hull, Seymour, and Fitch, such Committee; but afterward stated that it was found, by reference to the Journal, that a Select Committee was duly appointed on the bill, who reported it complete. It thus reached its third reading-the House not knowing, scarcely, the title of the bill. This being the case, the Committee of Investigation will have but very little to report, and

the bill will go to the Senate. I have been thus particular in relating this case merely to show how, at this stage of the session, maters of the utmost importance can clude the vigilance of 128 supposed to be very watchful men.

You will observe that notice has been given of a bill to amend the act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime. There is scarcely time enough this session for the passage of such at act, but inasmuch as several friends of Prohibition, in the House, were, by the rules, debarred the privilege of discussing or amending the amendments of the Ser ate-and were forced to vote for them in a body-it is no more than due to these members, at least, that they should have the privilege of putting on rewhat they would have done in the premises, had the opportunity been offered them.

TAXING CORPORATIONS.

We have before us a long report of the Sonate's standing Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the Governor's Message on the Deficiencies of the Canal Revenues. The Report is, for a variety of reasons, adverse to the idea of imposing Canal tolls on railroads, and, in order to raise the required reverue, proposes "An Act to regulate and equalize taxation upon the capital stock and earnings of certain incorporated companies, and to replenish the

The Committee say: There exist in the State many associations of busi There exist in the State many associations of bina-ress-men helding valuable charters from, or who are organized as corporations under general laws en-acted by, the Legislature, and of men employing layer sums of the capital of foreign corporations, upon whom it would, in the judgment of your Com-mittee, be more expedient and just to impose addi-tional taxes than upon Railroad Companies. No ex-terordinary taxation upon them, nevertheless, is now recommended. Justice and the present exigencies of the Treasury will be satisfied by equalizing the

public burdens resting on all such bodies of man, and by requiring their contributions for the mainte nance and adopter of the Government, to be paid di-rectly to the State.

rectly to the State.

It may be said with truth that, as the Logh sture, acting in behalf of the entire people of the State, has granted to Banking, Insurance Insurance and Trust, Canal and Railroad Corporations, and as associations quasi corporate, Lanchiacs for the benefit of all, it is just that the tares, which are charged upon and paid by them should inure to the benefit of all the people of the State. Such a plan is respectfully reconnected.

by them, should inure to the benefit of all the people of the State. Such a plan is respectfully recommended.

There will be little difficulty in charging such a tax upon the capital stock, surplus capital, reserved funds and surplus profits of Banks, Insurance. Trust and Canal Companies chartered by the Legislature, or organized as corporations under our laws, and upon the amount of capital actually employed and invested within this State by Corporations chartered in Europe or in other States, and transacting corporate husiness here. In the opinion of the committee a tax of one and-a quarter per cent, upon the capital stock of these institutions within our borders, in lisu of all other taxes, may be properly imposed.

As reither the capital stock, nor the moneys invested indicate the pecuniary value of a Ruilroad, it would not be just to adopt in reference to Bucks and Insurance Companies. In respect to them, theremonal earnings are what indicate their pecuniary worth, and fix the value of their stock in market. A charge of two and-s half per cent, upon their earnings, to be paid into the Treasury, would, to the opinion of the committee, subject toem to as heavy a relative bunden as that singested above for Backs and Insurance Companies. All sections of any of said railroads which are beyond our borders with not be subject to the burden.

These assessments are recommended to be made as a substitute for, and to be in here of, all other taxes upon the corporations charged, whether State, county, municipal, or otherwise, and is lien of the local taxes thus to be diverted into the State Treasury, and as a compensation for the lose, it is recommended that the people of the State be relieved from the existing direct taxes which are levied for the support of Governments.

It is confidently believed that changes like these in upon members on their going in and coming out, at

neet.

It is confidently believed that changes like these in the direction and application of the taxes charged upon corporations will have the effect of equalizing the hordens and the expenses of Government, and, except in a few localities, will give more general satisfaction than the system now in force.

That the present system of taxation upon corporations is imperfect, is very generally admitted. The limits of this report forbid an extended exposition of its radical defects. In many towns through which railroads traverse the taxes levied upon those corporations are sufficient, and they have been frequently applied to the building of school-houses, and in two instances which the knowledge of the committee, of churches, without taxing the property of the citizens of the districts more than nominally, and only for the purpose of answering the terms of the local law, while in adjacent districts through which no railroad passed, the citizens of necessity were required to defray all such expenses.

such expenses.

Local taxes for other purposes have been assessed on railroad corporations in the same unequal manner—an inequality which appears very striking in connection with the fact that railroads angment the value of adjacent property by the cheapened transportation market and by the increased demand they occasion for the products of the county, and after thus conferring such benefits, are made to bear most of the burden of the local taxes.

urden of the local taxes.
Similar instances abound to indicate the inequality Similar instances abound to indicate the inequality and it justice of the local taxes imposed on Banks and Insurance Companies; but the limits of this report will not admit their enumeration. They will readily occurre every member of the Senate.

In order to carry out the views expressed in this

eport, the Committee report a bill containing the following provisions:

following provisions:

1. Capital stocks, surplus capital, reserved funds and surplus profits of banks, bankers, insurance, canal, iron and coal companies, whose business is wholly or partially in this State, to pay one and a questier per cent, per anoum, in quartedly installments.

2. Reilroads, except New York and Brooklyn City roads, two and and a baif per cent on actual earnings, in quarterly installments.

[Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 detail the manner of ascertaining and levying assessments, and the duties of efficers of corporations.]

ties of officers of corporations]

10. Exempts the corporations and companies taxed by this act from any other State or local tax

CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent TORONTO, Tuesday, April 3, 1855.

The Government is carrying its measures by sweeping majorities. The second reading of the Militia bill was carried by a vote of 75 against 24, and the new Elective Legislative Council was supported. on the second reading, by a vote of 80 against 4. The Ministry took the ground. on the Milica bill, that the measure in reduced no new principle; that the only question it raised related to an efficient organization of the Militis. The chief opposition came from the Rouges, who contended that the bill introduced Rouges, who controduced an entirely new principle; that it made the calony its own defender, without giving it those privileges which appertain to countries capable of undertaking their own defense; that we have no interest in the present war; that it is the duty of the Parent State to protect the colony, till th the Parent State to protect the colony, in the latter becomes independent; that if England should happen to quarrel with the United States on her own account, that would be her affair, not ours; that we ought not to make any military display that will irritate the United States; that we could oppose no efficient resistance to them; that it is our interest to keep at peace; and one member at least, Mr. Papin, declared that he would not, in any event, take up arms on the side would not, in any event, take up arms on the side of England against the United States. An Upper Canada member, Mr. Wilson, of London, opposed the measure, on the ground that it was not safe to put arms into the hands of Irishmen—an assertion which naturally excited much national feeling, and which Mr. Wilson found the necessity of explaining that in deing so he called the second of the seco explaining, but, in doing so, he only affirmed it

th greater distinctness. The opposition to the Elective Legislative Council is almost nil. It is based on predictions that the measure will necessitate a complete change in our system of government; that it will lead to the adoption of American institutions in all their integrity, and perhaps to annexation. These arguments, however, produce no effect upon the House. They were used in a previous session, and they did not change a vote. They are now repeated with no better success. Perhaps the favorite objection to the bill is, that it will bring the Government to a dead lock in this way. One House will sustain the Government, and the other oppose it: and the result will be that no business will be done. But, as I said before, all the arguments against the bill fall pointless. Nobody regards them. Not that there is any very strong enthusissm in favor of the measure. By no means; and it is, to say truth, somewhat difficult to account for the large majorities by reliable in to account for the large insjorities by which it is

to account for the large insjorities by which it is supported. There seems no reason to suppose that it will not become law.

The question on which the most intense feeling has been exhibited, is that arising out of the location of the Government. By an arrangement entered into in 1842, after the Parliament buildings in Montreal were destroyed by a mob. Government was to take up its quarters every alternate four years in Toronto and Quebec. The question is strictly one of preregative, to be decided by the Governor, on the advice of his Council. In 1849, we want the sense of the representatives of the however, the sense of the representatives of the people was taken on the question, and the decision was in favor of alternate Parliaments in different sections of the Province. The Legislative Council, however, did not agree: it protested against leaving Montreal. Well, Government came to Toronto: but, instead of remaining here four Toronto: but, instead of remaining here four years, it remained only two, Mr. Lafontaine, who then had everything pretty much his own way, contending that the intention was to move at the end of the Parliament. Government therefore moved to Quebec in the fall of 1851; and next fall the four years' term will be out. Montreal has always felt keenly the deprivation of the seat of Government, and never ceased to try to get it back. The advocates of that city are of course great advocates for a permanent seat of Government, and they cates of that car, and they descant with great unction on its economy, its safety and its wisdom. They aimed first to get a safety and its wisdom. They aimed first to get a declaration in favor of a permanent seat of Gorenment; and trusted to be able to make Montreal the place on which the choice for a site would fail afterward. It is impossible to convey any idea of

the feeling that the question created. It was not e mere local question; it was whether Lower Canada with its numerically inferior population should make Upper Canada tributary to her; and if it had been decided against Upper Canada an immediate agitation for the repeal of the Union would have been set on foot in this section of the Province. The first vote on a motion to pledge the Government to move this year, was adverse to upper Canada. Upon this an outburst of in-dignation proceeded from many of the Upper Can-ada members, including Sir Allan McNab and Mac-kenzie, in which the bad faith of Lower Canada was denounced in the strongest terms. These de-nuaciations had their effect; and in all the subsequest votes taken, Upper Canada had a majority; not always large, but still a majority. Govern-ment will move to this city in the course of the

next summer.

A proposal of Mr. Mackenzie to condole with the relatives of Mr. Hume, was rejected by the House only, on the ground that it would set an inconvenient precedent, which might be used in the case of very different individuals in fature. Regarding the merits of Mr. Hume there was no difference of opinion whatever, Sir Allan McNab admitting them is quite as great a degree as Mr. mitting them in quite as great a degree as Mr

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

The following Bloyal order, issued by the Spanish Ministry on the 12th ult, or four days after the debate in the Cortes, which has been so contradicts rily reported, settles the question as to the intentions of that Government with regard to Sisvery in Cuba. We translate from a French version, not having the

original Spanish a hand:

"Four Excellency: I have possessed her M sjesty of the contents of your Excellency's dispatch of the lith of February last, and of the documents to which it refers, as well as of the exclansions verbally made to the Government by General Bascillos. Her Majesty is pained by the abberration of certain Spaniards, who, soiling their national good name, and failing in their characteristic loyalty, have woren a comparacy, having for its purpose to withdraw this lais from the Spanish Society of which it is a principal member.

"As treason, blackest of crimes, perveris in its ambors every moral sentiment, it has been accompanied in this instance, as in every other, by its natural ailies: falsehood, corruption, and the wish to e assumment the butchery and stripping of all devoted one.

"But Divine Providence not permitting that crimital long obscure fruth, the whole nation, legid mately represented in its constitutional Cortes, with the unaimous assent of all the Deputies, and in entire conformity with the equally unanimous manifastation of all the crown-ministers, has seen fit to proclaim, in the sitting of the sia, the firm resolution of all to protect property (in Cubal in the spanes and conditions which are proper to it in this part of the mosarchy, recognizing explicitly that one of the most resential of these is Saivery, and in such manner that the proprietors of slaves have their protection assard to them by the National vote, and may, consequently, count on the sid of Government in any event. But the traitors deceive themselves if they imagine that there is any difference of opinion a nong Spaniards there is any difference of opinion a nong Spaniards there is any difference of opinion a nong Spaniards of the motarding of the crime, is soothed by the national honor, against which it does not array itself, but, on the contrary, is favorable to the most attallions respect for existing treaties and an abiding consideration for the precept of humanity and of our religion. The pane which her

shallen.

Finally, she charges your tried zeal with the duty of continuing to execute, in the most perfect sincerity and good faith, the treaties concerning the slave-trace, and of accomplishing all that is necessary to preserve the good relations which exist with foreign concern.

As a royal order, I say this to your Excellency,

for your direction in all respects concerned.

God guard you for long years.

Modrid, Much 12, 1855
To the Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP UNITED

STATES. QUICKEST PASSAGE EVER MADE.

The steamship United States arrived off Sandy Hock on Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, in three days and twenty-three hours from Havana. Though the night was remarkably fine, the ship was detained 12 hours for a pilot; nor had any pi ot appeared up to 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the steamer being then abreast of the Romer.

The news is of no great importance. Nothing had occurred since the execution of Estrampes to create alarm, though his fate was very freely commented upon. Martial law still continued, and business was

The following is a more particular account of the trip of the steamer, from the notes of Purser W. F.

Peikins:
On Friday, 30th, left Mobile Bay with a full cargo of cotton, and after a short and rough passage of two days anchored on Sunday, April 1 in the harbor of Havana, where we remained until 5½ P. M., Tuesday, April 3, when we weighed anchor, and white proceeding out of the harbor, and passing between two of the Sparish ships of war, the Francisco Doese, and the General Lezo, which were anchored very close together, the paddle-box of the U. S. struck the end of the spanker-boom of the Francisco Diees and broke it off, which accident was very much regretted, for in these days of turmoil and commotion such a broke it off, which accident was very much regretted, for in these days of turmoil and commotion such a simple accident may be attributed to intention on the part of the steamer. Passed the More at 51, and proceeded to sea. Safely meored, after a short and the sant parage of three days and 23 hours, to Sandy Hook, being the quickest passage on record from Hivena to New York.

April 7, 4 P. M., off cape Hatterss, passed a bank showing red signal and blue ball, steering N. N. E.; 10 A. M., passed a bank, the Hannah Thornton, steering to the castward.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Sacred and Miscellaneous Concert at the Acad emy of Music, on Saturday evening, drow together a very mesger audience, although the programme in-cluded the names of all the principals of the estab. lishment, illustrating various styles of art. The first part commenced with the overtuse to Massaniello which was played as if there had been no rehearsalsome members of the orchestra exhibiting a striking incependence of the leader's baton. The Romance, by Mercadante, the same which Mr. Brignoli istroduces in the opera of Lucretia Borgia, was sung by him with striking effect, and produced a unsaimous encore. Indeed, we have never heard him do so well, and are led to believe that it is only now that he feels at home before his audience, and is rid of the nervousness attendant on a first appearance. His voice was clear, pure, and sympathetic, and in some tones strikingly resembled that of Mr. Mario. We are sure that Mr. Brignoli will soon become a favorite. Miss Steffanone sang effectively an aria, composed by Bottesini, which she introduces

into La Farorita. An aris as the above for a prime donna, should not have an accompaniment of bast drums and cymbals fortissimo. These military inst uments are vilety abused in modern orchestra treatment. The stale duo of Suoni la tromba, from I Paritani, was sung by Mes rs. Badiali and Coletti with some applause. As a composition it is the most com-mat-place and vulgar of all Bellinia works. The first part concluded with the everlssting Prayer from Moses, sung as it generally is, at all sacred enges:te that is to say, being considered a piece which every performer knows, and of such infantile harmony that ch chorus singer can improvise bis part; conse quently the piece seldem gets a decent rehearsal, and is seldom decently performed with light or shade, correctness of time or tune, and hence effect.

Part II, by the bills, consisted of "The Stroat "Mater of Rossini;" instead of which, they sang the Introduction-stabat mater delarosa, the solo Cuine raimam, the duet Quis est homo, the solo Propecca and the Inflammatus-making, together, perhaps half of the entire work. In his sols, Cujus animam, Mr. Brignoli sgain part cularly distinguished binseif, as did Mr. Badiali in the *Pro peccatus*. The soprand duet, by Mesdames Steffanone and Vestvali. (like the Cujus animam, very fine operatic music, but saily out of place in a religious composition, the words of which represent Christ's agony on the cross,) was, with the exception of a single passage, brilliantly ren-dered, and much applanded. Nothing, hardly, could have been werse than the chorus---an abic body of musicians, when they have sufficiently rehearsed their parts; but on this occasion, they sang as if not guilty

of any such precaution.

- Wediam Tell, usually called, and, perhaps, with truth, Rossini's master-piece—for certainly, in no serious opera has be shown equal variety of style and severity of taste-will be given at the Academy tonight for the first time in the Italian language in this country. It has been long in preparation, and we are promised by the Board of Direc ers who now properly manage the opera-house, that it will be produced with an attention to all the details great and small, such as selden or tever has been try. The costumes, nearly 200 in number, are all The reheareals have been more than usually elaborate and conscientions, and the cast will include Mesdames Steffanone and Maretzek, sopranos; Mesers. Bolcioni, Vietti and Quinto, tenore; Mr. Badiali, baritone; and Mesers. Coletti, Muller and Rocco, basses. A great house may be expected on

this great occasion.

-The Pyne and Harrison troupe, English Opera Company, will give to-night, at Niblo's, a concert, with full orchestra, in two parts, between which will be performed, for the first time in America, a new operetta called Georgette, words by W. Harrison. Music by Masse-newly mounted for the stage.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH The new Presbyterian Church edifice, at the con of Fourth av. and Twenty second-st., was dedicated

yesterday, with the customary cere nonies.

The edifice is of brown stone, 100 by 65 feet, of the Byzantine style of erchitecture without the interior columns. The cost of the building and furniture was \$42,100. The walls of the church, and the arched and domed ceiling, are adorned with some very effective architectural freeco painting, and the dismend pened windows have a rim of stained gluss, and are surmoutted by criels containing a Greek Cross. In the well of the porch is the inerciption in Greek, O laknos autes to arnion," the Lambjis the Light thereof. Under the church is buried the remains of the Rev. Erekine Mason, for 31 years pastor of the church, and to him, and to the founder of the church, the Rev. Matthias Brunn, are areated tablets on the sides of the pulpit. A marble baptismal fout, the gift of the ladies of the congregation, stands on the right of the pulpit.

the sight of the pulpit.

In the pulpit were Dr. Nott, of Union College; Dr. Ferris, Chaucellor of the New York University; Profs. Robinson and Sainner, of Union Theological Seminary; Drs. Cox, Owen, Baiger, Prime, and

Burchard.

The services commenced with the reading of a hymn by the Rev. Jost. Parkers, D.D., the paster of the church. The hymn was sung in the good old way by the entire congregation. After the reading of the ten commandments, and a prayer by the paster.

The Rev. Mr. Francis read the second hymn, and the Pastor commenced the dedicatory sermon, by announcing as his texts the passage in Paslms, "That I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of "my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to "irquire in his temple;" that in Ears when at the rebuilding of the temple "They sang together, praising and giving thanks unto the Lord, because he is "cood for his mercy endureth forever toward Israel."

and giving thanks unto the Lord, because he is good, for his mercy endureth forever toward Israel, of the verse in lat Corinthians, "Know ye not that

and the verse in let Coriethians, "Know ye not that "ye are the temple of God, and that the spirit of God "dwelleth in you?"

He proceeded from these to de fuce the gradual growth of the idea of the house of the Lord from a purely sensual abode for a visibly personal God, to the purely spiritual, the living Charch, as a holy community in which God dwells, with his Holy Spirit. It was the conflict of the Jewish and Christian ideas which produced she mediaval temple mentioned in the passes from Egra. It was and Christian iceas which produced the mechaeval temple mentioned in the passage from Exra. It was true that God was present everywhere; still, if we were accustomed to associate his presence with a certain place, it could not but engender a solemn awe, and that fear of the Lord which was the beginning of wisdom. But the inner temple, the true house of the Lord, was the Church; that was the true house of the Lord, was the Church; that was a glorious living temple, and every member of the Church was a stone in it. He weighed the instead with the spiritual Church, and he found it wanting not only in essential beauty, but in the strength of its associations, and the purity of its influences. He spoke of the history of the church, noticed the fervid piety of two early elders. Brothers Taylor and Wilbur, and the pastors, to whom tablots are erested in the church. The material Church was passing in its nature. Ilke the temples of Nineveh would St. Peter's crumble; but the living Church would endure ferever. This church, he said, had reared a church, had remodeled it so that it could bardly be recognized, and now it had built this new church; yet it was still fresh with the dew of youth. church, had remodeled it so that it could hardly be recognized, and now it had built this new church; yet it was still fresh with the dew of youth, and he hoped it would live when not one stone of this church should be sist upon arother. The object of this material Church was but to build up a spiritual church. Let this temple be sacredly devoted to the proclamation of the pure Goopel, the celebration of Christian ordinance, and the effices of prayer and praise. Let these walls stand as a palace built for God. Let this pulpit be preserved slike from the cankerous power of hereay and the babblings of speculative philosophy. Let the pews of this house be evermore oratorics of devotion, and from he choir may the pure incense of praise ever accend. Let this ceiling, these arches, and this dome be sacred to the reverberations of all all the accents of a holy worship, and thus let this church in all its parts be dedicated, as long as it shall stand, to the Father of Mercies, to Jesus Christ, His Son, our glotious mediator, to the Holy Spirit, the Sacchiffer, and to God Triune, and blessed forevermore. Amen.

After prover by Dr. Nott, of Union College, 'a

more. Amen.
After prayer by Dr. Nott, of Union College, a hymn, written to be sung at this dedication, was read by Dr. Cox, and congregationally sung, followed by the doxology and the benediction by the pustor.

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The semi annual meeting of the New-York Typo raphical Society, the oldest benevolent institut of Printers in the United States, was held on Saturday evening, April 7, at No. 3 Chambers-st. During the past six months, there has been a great deal of the past six months, there has been a great deal of eichness among the members, two of whom have died. The Secretary in his report, states that the expenses of the Society have exceeded the receipts in the sum of \$212.91. The sink and funeral benefits have amounted to \$524. The total number of persons belonging to the Society is 253. From the Treasurer's report, we learn that the expenses of the Society for the six months ending on the 2d of April, were SOM 75, and the receipts from all sources, \$401.91—expenses more than receipts, \$40.84. He also reports the expenses of the Printers Free Library, for the past six months at \$507.15, and receipts \$437.33; excenses according to the expense of the Computation of the Library in their semi-annual report, do not give a very flattering account of the enterprise in a psecuniary point of view. Asiar as nightly attendance, Lowwer, is concerned, they are highly gradined. That benefit to youg men has been the principal sin of the Typographical Society. The rooms present a fine appear. to you men has been to principle a try portraphical Society. The rooms present a fine appearance during the week, as printers and others seem to feel the importance of a free library, and throug the place. The Society to continue his library are desirous of obtaining more subscriptions, and we hope

some of our wealthy citizens will give the accessry aid to such a laudable undertaking as the Printers' Free Library.

The following gentlemen were chasen officers for

The following term:

the enruing term:

frencent-John Vanhorn; Fice President-Edward M. Saidmon; Frenzurer-James Nalim; redected; Societary S.
Cler Inning, redected, Four Involves of the Printer PresLiberty-Peter C. Baker, Francis A. Teall, George Welson,
J. V. Furbes.

THE POOLE ORATION.

The last services to the late William Pools were readered yesterday, at the Apollo Rooms, in the presence of about two bundred persons. The andience was almost exclusively masculine, there being but five females present. A Rev. Mr. Hoon opened the services with proyer, after which the oration was delivered by Captain James M. Tunner After cotering into a detailed history of the early career of the deceased, which we omit on account of its having been

deceased, which we omit on account of its having been already printed, he said:

Peor Poole who that knew him does not insient his loss! Generous to a fault, and heave as he wastrong. Beautiful in his organization an industimen, and a good citizen! A noble specimen of Galmanterly creation. He was by trade a batcher, and few ever excelled him in his professional averation. Mr. Turnor speks from experience, for he had himself been a spectator during Foole's hours of business. The Press had calumniated the decased—that they had said was astocether false and unjust. It was glerious to see him Poole's deeming the ballot-bates; and the speaker cited an instance in which he had gratified numerous spectators with a contemplation of that interesting sight. Some people had don't detail interesting sight. Some people had don't detail interesting sight. Some people had don't an enter the spectators with a contemplation of that interesting sight. Some people had don't always the subject of the special states of the observation, "I die a run "American." but who even thought of questioning the authority of Lawrence's immortal words, "Don't give up the ship!" And numerous other patients had made use of memorable phases which were not don't die why, has, should that declaration be called in question, of a man who had proclaimed himself the "standard-bearer" of the purty he believed—fauthful to his God, "I a country and his friends!"

Mr. Hoon then pronounced a benediction, and the meaning dispersed.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

The Comp seigners of Police held a meeting on Sat urday afternoon in the Mayor's Office for the purpose of trying the cases of policemen charged with neglect of duty and violation of the rules and regu-lations. Present, Mayor; Wood, Recorder Smith and

lations. Present, Mayor, Wood, Recorder Smith and Judge Stewart.

Mr. Bustner, the counsel of Llent. Dalton, of the First Ward, appeared before the Board, and summed up the case, reviewing the evidence addaced upon the tial. This case was tried some time since. The case of Captain Ditchett was then called, but his connect being engaged, a postponement was granted till next Friday. The cases of several policemen, charged with minor offences, were then tried, after which the Roard adjourned. KNICKERBOCKER BASE-BALL CLUB.

This Club held an Annual Meeting on Saturday evening, at No. 11 Barelay st., and elected the fellowing officers for the ensuing year: President, Alexander H. Drummond; Vice-President, E. R. Dupignac; Secretary, James W. Daly; and Treasurer, George A. Brown.

The games of the Club will take place on Mondaye and Thursdays, and 3 | P. M., at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. The first game will be played there this afternoon.

NATIVITY OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Mr. Matsell recently returned himself to the Board of Aldermen as "born in the United States;" and before the Investigating Committee he stated that his mother told him he was born in this country. We have before us several affidavits toiling quite a dif-

have before us several affidavits teiling quite a different story. The following is a specimen:

I, Ann B. Cudlipp, depose: That I was born in
Portsmouth, England, in 1801; that I am daughter of
Thomas Sparshott, and sister of Blussbeth Kervan,
of Bloomingdale; that I was a passenger in the Perscus. Captain Richardson, in 1817, from Portsmouth,
England, to fialifax; that there was a family named
Matseil on board; that Mr. Matsell had a wife on
board; that he had two daughters on board named
Mary and Susan; that he had three sons on board
named William Matsell, George W. Matsell, and Augustus Matsell; these three sons, William, George,
and Augustus, I distinctly and positively remember;
that William was about niseteen; that George W.
was about seven or eight years old; that there was a was about seven or eight years old: that there was a very old lady on board, who was either Mr. Matsell's

mother or his wife's mother; we got out of provisions, and put into Halifax for provisions.

Nerkelle, April 7, 1852.

ANN 8. CUDLIPP.

Mrs. Louisa Wyckoff deposes that she knew all the family here: that it was always understood that George W. and all the other children, except a boy named James Henry Abdeel Columbia Matsell, were born in England; they spoke a broad English dialect.
Thomas Baker testifies that he know George W. Matsell in 1820; that he then and always since told him that he was born in England; had eften seen the family record. Sarah Polleck came over in the Persons; recollects the Matsella as fellow passengers. Sarah Atkinson testifics to the same effect. Elizabeth Kervan was on the Perseus: knew the Matsell family;

has always believed that the George W. who was one of them is the same as the present Chief of Police. DARING BURGLARY.

TWO PRIVATE WATCHMEN SITTING UPON

THE STOOP ADJOINING THE HOUSE. Some time since, an individual engaged in a Cit Letter Post, located comewhere in the Bowery, estab lished, by way of speculation, a private police in the Fifteenth Ward, for the purpose of the better protec-tion of private residences than could be afforded by the Pelice Department. This private watch were in the employ of many persons doing business and re-siding between Broadway. Waverly-place, Four-teenth-st. and Fifth-av. This private watch num-bered five men, Irishmen, one of whom was formerly a doorman in the Fifteenth Ward Station, but was dis missed the Department for neglect of duty or some such cause. Their names were registered on the books at the Station-House, but nothing was heard from them until the perpetration of a burglary upon the premises of Mr John C. Hyatt, No. 1194 Ninth st., on the night of Thursday, 6th instant. On this street, near Broadway, stand three houses, occupied by Dr. Ciane, Mr. Hyatt, and Dr. Wooster, Mr. Hyatt's dwelling being in the center. On either side of these buildings are vacant lots. Upon the night in question which was very stormy, Mr. Hyatt returned home at 1 o'clock, passing two of the private watchmen si ting upon the stoop of Dr. Wooster's house, under an umbrella. As Mr H. entered the front door, he discerned lights in the back part of his house, through the stained glass doors, but thinking it was some of his family, who were in the habit of having singing parties at the house, he took no further notice of the matter, but proceeded up stairs and refired.

At 9 o'clock Dr Crane, who had been out on a professional visit, returned home, and as he passed on to his dwelling, he was saluted by the two men, who at Il were sitting upon the stoop, as above men-tioned. They told the Doctor to look out that his house was not robbed, as Mr. Hyatt's house had been broken open by burglars. The Police of the Pitteenth Ward saw the men at a subsequent period of the night, but reither of them mentioned to the

officers the robbery.

When the family of Mr. Hyatt went down stairs in the merning they discovered the robbery. The doors and windows had been cut and forced open in the rear, and an entrance to the dwelling effected in this manner-the burglars having climbed over the fences from the vacant lots. The front doors were found secure as when left at night by the family, to that the burglars made their entrance and exit from the vacant lets. Sliver ware to the amount of about \$100 was stolen, nothing else being disturbed.

Upon an examination is to the matter by Cant. Diller. to whom the robbery was reported by Mr. Hyatt, the private watchmen stated that they saw the thisves retting over the fences with bundles in their posses sion, but they did not pursue them until they had gained Broadway some three hundred pards distant from where they (the watchmen) were stiting-that they fired a brick at them. From the statement of the watchmen it does not appear that they made the least attempt to arrest the burglars.